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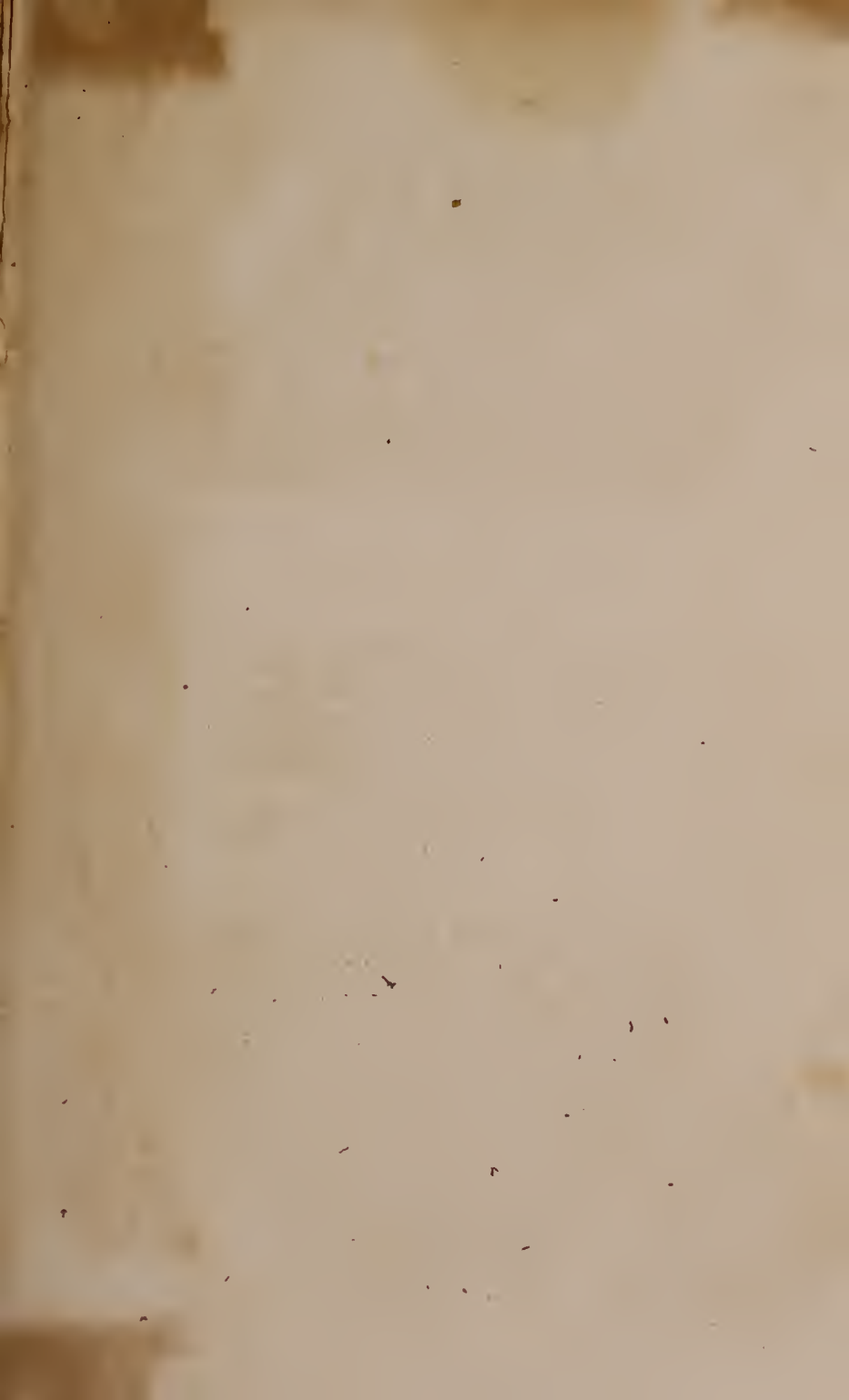
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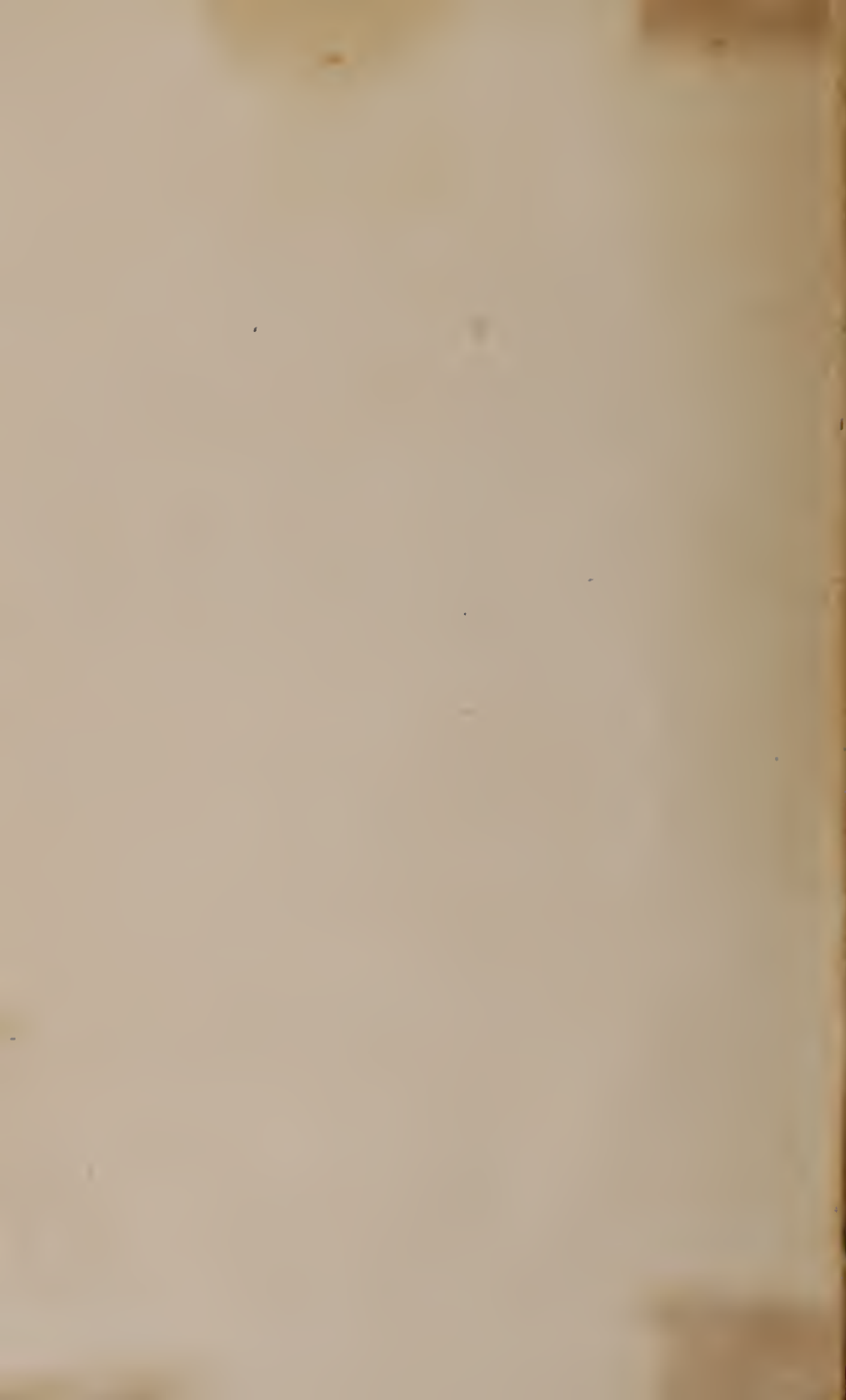
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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXVIII—1852.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

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AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. XXVIII.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1852.

[No. 4.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Soc.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington, Jan. 20, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met according to adjournment, at 12 o'clock M.

On motion, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the chair, and G. P. Disosway, Esq., was chosen Secretary of the Board.

The Rev. J. Orcutt opened the exercises with prayer.

The Secretary of the Society reported that the following named gentlemen had been regularly appointed by the several Auxiliary State Societies as Delegates to this Board, viz:

Vermont Col. Soc.—Hon. James Meacham.

Massachusetts Col. Soc.—Hon. B. Thompson, Hon. William Appleton, James Hayward, Esq., Dr. John Green, B. C. Clark, Esq., Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Connecticut Col. Society—Hon. Truman Smith, Hon. Charles Chapman, Hon. Origen S. Seymour,

James Brewster, Esq., Rev. John Orcutt.

New York State Col. Society—Rev. J. B. Pinney, *Life Director*, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., *Life Director*, D. M. Reese, M. D.; G. P. Disosway, Esq., Hon. D. S. Gregory, Francis Hall, Esq., Thomas G. Talmadge, Esq., Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D.

New Jersey Col. Soc.—Rev. John Maclean, D. D., Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D.

Pennsylvania Col. Soc.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Peter J. Clark, Esq.

Virginia Col. Soc.—Rev. Philip Slaughter, Hon. John S. Caskie, Gov. John B. Floyd, S. S. Baxter, Esq., Robert B. Bolling, Esq., Wm. H. McFarland, Esq., Richard L. Moncure, Esq., P. V. Daniel, jr., Esq., Robert G. Scott, Esq., Hon. Jeremiah Morton.

Louisiana Col. Soc.—Hon. S. W. Downs, Hon. John Moore, Hon. Aristide Landry, William L. Hodge, Esq.

Knoxville, Tenn., Col. Soc.—Hon. F. P. Stanton, Hon. James C. Jones.

Ohio Col. Soc.—Committee of Correspondence—Hon. John McLean, Hon. Thomas Corwin, Hon. J. L. Taylor, Hon. D. T. Disney, Hon. E. Newton, William D. Galaher, Esq., E. D. Mansfield, Esq.

Of the foregoing Delegates the following were present: Hon. B. Thompson, James Hayward, Esq., and Rev. Joseph Tracy, from Massachusetts; Hon. O. S. Seymour, and Rev. J. Orcutt, from Connecticut; Rev. J. B. Pinney, A. G. Phelps, Esq., D. M. Reese, M. D., G. P. Disosway, Esq., and Francis Hall, Esq., from New York; Rev. John Maclean, D. D., and Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., from New Jersey; William V. Pettit, Esq., and Peter V. Clark, Esq., from Pennsylvania; Rev. Philip Slaughter, and Hon. Jeremiah Morton, from Virginia; Hon. John Moore, from Louisiana; Hon. F. P. Stanton, from Tennessee; and Rev. W. McLain, *Life Director*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

On motion, Messrs. Phelps and Reese were appointed a committee to audit the Treasurer's account.

A statement of the doings of the Executive Committee during the past year was read, and submitted to the consideration of the Board.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

—
Wednesday, January 21st.

The Board of Directors met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The Rev. Dr. Maclean presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry Clay be informed that if the state of his health will admit of his seeing the members of this Board, they will be happy to call upon him at any time that may suit his convenience, and that he may be pleased to designate.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report upon the proper method of forming the roll of the Board of Directors for the present year, and of the correct interpretation of the constitution relative to the Board of Directors, and of the basis of representation.

Messrs. Pinney, Maclean and Tracy were appointed this committee.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate officers of this Board for the present year. The chair appointed Messrs. Orcutt, Tracy and Slaughter; to which committee, on motion, the Rev. Mr. Pinney was added.

The committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account reported, that they had discharged the duty, and found it to be correct according to the exhibit. (For which see page 101.)

The Rev. Dr. Maclean who had been requested to present to the Hon. Mr. Clay, President of the

Society, the resolution of this Board in regard to their calling upon him, reported, That he had waited upon Mr. Clay, and presented to him the resolution passed by this Board of Directors, expressive of their desire to call upon him, if the state of his health would admit of his seeing them, and that Mr. Clay would be much gratified to see the members of the Board, but that he must forego that pleasure as he has been advised to avoid as much as possible the excitement arising from conversation.

The Rev. Dr. Eddy presented a communication from the New Jersey State Colonization Society, in relation to a purchase of land made for that Society in Africa; which, on motion of Mr. Disosway, was referred to a special committee. Messrs. Clarke, Pettit, and Disosway were appointed.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

—
Thursday, January 22d.

The Board met according to adjournment.

The minutes of the last session were read and accepted.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of forming the roll of the Board of Directors, for the present year, &c., made a report, which after a very full discussion, was amended and adopted. The following is an extract from the report:

The committee further report, that hereafter, at the organization of the Board of Directors, a committee on commissions shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine the commissions, to prepare a table stating the number of

Directors to which each State Society is entitled, and to report a correct roll of Directors for the year.

—That for their guidance as to the number of Delegates to which each State Society is entitled, the Recording Secretary be directed to have prepared a table exhibiting the amount of funds received from each State, from all sources, to the 31st December, and no later.

—That among these funds be included the amount which any State Society may have expended in fitting out any expedition, sent through and in co-operation with the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Board of Directors at their annual meeting in January, 1851.

—That the roll of Delegates so made, if approved by the Board of Directors, shall, with the Life Directors, be considered as forming the Board for the ensuing year.

—And further, that the several State Societies may fill vacancies, and also may complete the lists of their several delegations, if they deem it expedient, having respect to the article of the constitution on the appointment of delegates.

The committee appointed to nominate officers of this Board for the present year, reported as follows:

The committee on nomination of officers have attended to the duty assigned them, and beg leave to report the following:

Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. Wm. McLain.

Recording Secretary, J. W. Lugenbeel, M. D.

Executive Committee, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Elisha Whittlesey, Joseph H.

Bradley, A. O. Dayton, J. S. Bacon, D. D., William Gunton.

The report was accepted, and the gentlemen named were severally elected.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, it was

Resolved, That in all cases hereafter, when an Auxiliary Society shall desire to send out an expedition of emigrants to Liberia, they shall communicate such desire to the Executive Committee, and thereafter they shall act in the further progress of such expedition as the agents of this Society, and account for the expenses thereof with the Executive Committee; and such Society shall be credited in account as for a donation with such sum as may be raised and contributed by such Auxiliary Society, and so accounted for with the said Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Slaughter presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, the Constitution of the American Colonization Society declares that the object to which its attention is exclusively directed, is "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa," therefore

Resolved, That the publication of schemes of emancipation, and arguments in their favor, in the African Repository, and other official documents of this Society, is a departure from our fundamental law, and should be excluded from such documents.

The committee to whom was referred the communication from the New Jersey Colonization Society, made the following report, which was adopted:

The committee appointed to consider the subject of the purchase of a body of land in or contiguous to the territory of the Republic of Liberia, by the New Jersey Colonization Society, respectfully report,

That they have taken the same into consideration, and recommend to the Board the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this subject be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions that when they shall be satisfied by evidence from Liberia that a perfect title to said land has been vested, the sum of _____ (being the consideration for said land,) be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive it.

Resolved, That the land so acquired be used for the purpose designated in the communication from the New Jersey Colonization Society, of the 21st January, 1852.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Maclean, the thanks of the Board were presented to Anson G. Phelps, Esq., for the courteous and efficient manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

The minutes were then read and approved. After which, on motion of Rev. Mr. Tracy, the Board adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1853, at 12 o'clock, M.

The meeting was closed with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Slaughter.

ANSON G. PHELPS,

Chairman.

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,

Secretary.

Dr.

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society,

Cr.

From 1st January, 1851, to 1st January, 1852.

To Balances due the Society per last report.....\$6,422 24			
Cash on hand..... 80 41		6,502 65	
Receipts from the following sources, to wit:			
Colonial Store.....	566 25		
Legacies.....	19,406 98		
Emigrants.....	4,781 42		
Pon's Claim.....	37,800 00		
Donations.....	25,801 40		
African Repository.....	1,991 42		
Miscellaneous.....	241 39		
Profit and loss.....	352 26		
Total receipts.....	\$97,443 77		
Balances due by the Society.....	6,862 34		
			\$104,306 11
By Balances due by the Society per last report.			\$7,480 68
Payments for the following objects, to wit:			
Old debts.....			2,842 24
Salaries of Physicians in Liberia.....			720 00
Colonial Store.....			90 74
Passage of emigrants, charter of vessels, provisions, &c.....			35,728 77
Miscellaneous.....			223 20
Compensation to agents, and other expenses in collecting funds.....			4,908 59
Salaries of the Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Clerk of the Am. Col. Soc., rent of office, fuel and stationery, paper for the Annual Report and printing, travelling expenses on office business, &c.....			6,147 46
Paper for the African Repository and printing.....			2,193 20
Profit and loss.....			424 81
Total expenditures.....			60,759 69
Balances due the Society.....\$35,149 48			
Cash on hand..... 8,396 94			43,546 42
			\$104,306 11

COLONIZATION ROOMS, Washington City, January 1st, 1852.

NOAH FLETCHER, Book-keeper.

The Committee to whom was referred the Treasurer's Account, beg leave to report—That they have carefully examined the same, and compared it with the vouchers, and find the above statement to be correct and satisfactory.

ANSON G. PHELPS, }
D. M. REESE, } Auditors.

Information about going to Liberia.

FOR the information of all persons who may contemplate emigrating to Liberia, we have prepared the following statement of facts, exhibiting, in a condensed form, the most important subjects, in reference to which we presume information may be desired :

TIME OF SENDING EXPEDITIONS.

Hereafter, it is our intention to send a vessel from Baltimore regularly on the 1st of May, and the 1st of November, of each year; and from Savannah and New Orleans at such times as there are persons enough ready to emigrate to justify the necessary expenditure, of which we will give timely notice. And if circumstances should require it, we will fit out other expeditions from those cities, or from any of the northern ports, so as to accommodate, as far as it is in our power, all persons who may wish to emigrate. We cannot, however, promise to send an expedition at any particular time, (except the two from Baltimore,) unless we can have the assurance of a sufficient number of emigrants to justify us in incurring the expense of chartering and fitting out a vessel. It is important, therefore, that applicants for emigration should give us early notice of their desire to go to Liberia, and of *the time when they will be ready.*

LENGTH OF THE VOYAGE.

The length of the voyage from Baltimore or Savannah is from thirty to forty days—the average is about thirty-five days. From New Orleans it is ten to fifteen days longer.

ACCOMMODATIONS ON BOARD.

Emigrant vessels are always fitted up expressly for the comfortable accommodation of the emigrants; and abundance of good provisions is

always put on board, of which the master of the vessel has the charge, with instructions to furnish the emigrants with everything necessary to their health and comfort.

AMOUNT OF BAGGAGE, &c., ALLOWED TO EACH ADULT EMIGRANT FREE OF CHARGE FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Our rule is to allow each adult emigrant the bulk of two barrels, or ten cubic feet, in addition to the bed and bedding necessary for the voyage, which latter it is expected, of course, they will furnish themselves. A proportional allowance for children. It is expected that those who wish to take bulky articles of furniture, and boxes of goods, will pay freight on them, at the rate of \$1 50 a barrel.

WHAT EMIGRANTS SHOULD TAKE WITH THEM.

1. *Clothing.* Every emigrant ought to be well supplied with clothing, previous to leaving home, both for winter and summer, similar to what he needs in this country. Though there is no winter in Liberia, yet during at least one-half the year, warm clothing is necessary to comfort, and the preservation of health.

2. *Mechanical tools.* Those emigrants who are mechanics ought to carry with them the tools of their trade. Indeed, all emigrants ought to have the common tools used in carpenter's work, such as axe, hatchet, handsaw, auger, &c.

3. *Agricultural implements.* Every emigrant, whether a mechanic or a farmer, ought to be supplied with the ordinary gardening implements, such as hoes, spades, rakes, &c. As the soil of Liberia is much more easily broken up for planting than that of this country, the larger agricultural implements, as ploughs, harrows, &c., are not absolutely ne-

cessary to farming operations, though they are advantageous in carrying on these operations on a large scale.

4. *Cooking utensils and table furniture.* As every family is expected to keep house, they ought to have a supply of necessary cooking utensils and table furniture.

5. *Household furniture.* In consequence of the space occupied in the vessel by chairs, tables, bedsteads, and other large articles of furniture, it is generally very inconvenient for such things to be taken. Consequently, though we are disposed to accommodate emigrants in every way in our power, we cannot encourage them to expect to take such articles. In view of the want of room in the vessel to pack them securely, and consequently of the risk of their being broken or damaged during the voyage, as well as the cost of transportation, and the greater comfort of the emigrants on board, when the vessel is not thus crowded, we would advise applicants for emigration to dispose of such articles of furniture previous to the time of sailing. In emigrating to a distant country, they must expect to put up with some inconvenience at first—must not expect to commence house-keeping in Liberia just where they left off in this country. All these articles can be purchased there in style and quality, not much inferior to the best in this country, at the cost of about fifty per cent., (frequently less,) advance on the price of similar articles in the U. States.

6. *Additional articles.* Those who can afford it, would do well to take with them a keg or two of nails for shingling, &c.; also some common cotton goods—bleached and brown shirting, calico, handkerchiefs, (fancy patterns,) and various kinds of cheap stuff for pantaloons and coats or jackets, and other necessary articles

of wearing apparel; also some *money* (gold or silver.) These will be useful to them in erecting their houses, and paying for any labor they may need. All these articles can be purchased in Liberia; but as they generally cost more there than in this country, and as the expense of transportation is not much, it would be well for those who can afford it, to furnish themselves with a small supply of such articles. To these might be added a barrel or two of salted provisions, in case, on inquiry at the place of embarkation, (where they can be purchased,) it is found that they can be carried. Emigrants should always carry with them a variety of good garden seed; sealed up in vials or bottles, or wrapped in paper, and packed in saw-dust, to prevent injury during the voyage.

EXPENSE OF EMIGRATION.

The actual expense incurred in the transportation of emigrants to Liberia may be set down at the average of \$30 for adults, and \$15 for children under twelve years, which, added to the average cost of subsistence during the first six months after their arrival—say \$50 for adults, and \$25 for children—makes \$80 for the former, and \$40 for the latter, or a general average of \$60. The average of \$50, as previously stated, has been found by experience to be insufficient to meet all the various expenses necessarily incurred. This average of \$60, we expect to receive from those persons who are fully able to pay their own way. The Society, however, will not refuse to send any who are unable to pay, in part or in whole, the necessary expense of transportation and support, but will give a free passage to all who are not able to pay for themselves, and will aid them in supporting themselves during the first six months after their arrival, by

furnishing them with provisions and medical attendance when necessary, and providing them houses to live in; thus taking care of them a sufficient length of time to enable them to make arrangements to take care of themselves.

ACCLIMATING FEVER.

On this point, we quote from Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches of Liberia, in which may be found a full account of the diseases of Liberia.

"The physical system of every individual who removes from a temperate to a tropical climate must undergo some change—must experience some process of acclimation, which may, or may not, be attended with much fever, according to circumstances—to the constitutional peculiarities of the individual, his previous habits of life, the state of his mind with respect to calmness and patience, or irritability and disquietude; together with other imaginable circumstances. Some persons, in passing through the process of acclimation have very little, if any, fever, and are not at all interrupted in their daily avocations by sickness, during the acclimating process. Others are not so highly favored, and some die during the first few months of their residence in Liberia—not always in consequence of the violence of the fever, but frequently in consequence of not exercising the necessary precautions in the preservation of health; such as proper attention to their habits, diet, and clothing, to the extent of exposure to the heat of the day, as well as to the damp and chilling night-air, and especially to the avoidance of all sources of mental inquietude. In some cases, the physical system becomes sufficiently adapted to the climate to resist the surrounding deleterious influences, in two or three months. In other cases, a year or more elapses before this desirable point is reached; the individual in the mean time being subject to occasional attacks of chills, followed, of course, by more or less fever."

Once safely through the acclimating process, the individual may, by the exercise of such prudence as common sense would dictate, enjoy as good health as in most parts of the United States. In reference to this, we again quote from Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches.

"The majority of colored immigrants,

who have sufficient prudence to use such means for the preservation of their health as an enlightened judgment would dictate, usually enjoy as good health, after the first year of their residence in Liberia, as they formerly enjoyed in the United States. In some cases, indeed, the state of the health of immigrants is decidedly improved by the change of residence from America to Africa. The large majority of cases of sickness that came under my observation, among those persons who had resided a year or more in Liberia, was in indolent, and consequently, indigent, persons, whose prudence was commensurate with their improvidence. Indeed, in view of the heedlessness, carelessness, and indolence of some persons, who were scarcely ever sick, I was astonished at their continued exemption from disease."

We may here add, that emigrants are always furnished with necessary medical attendance, by competent physicians in the employ of the Society; and that it is important to pay strict attention to the advice and directions of the attending physician.

QUANTITY OF LAND GIVEN TO EMIGRANTS.

By the laws of Liberia, each emigrant on his arrival receives *five acres* of good land, or if he prefers it, a town lot. If he is the head of a family, the quantity of land is increased according to the number of his family, not exceeding ten acres. This allowance may seem small, but in consequence of the great productiveness of the soil, it is abundantly sufficient for the comfortable and independent subsistence of all who will properly cultivate it. Any person who desires a greater quantity, can usually purchase it from the Government of Liberia, at from one to five dollars an acre, according to the location.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

Liberia does not consist, as some suppose, of arid plains and burning sands, but of hills and valleys, covered with the verdure of perpetual spring, presenting to the eye of the observer, as viewed from the highest points of land in the vicinity

of the ocean, the appearance of a deep, unbroken forest, with hill-top rising above hill-top towards the vast interior. The country is well watered by many beautiful streams; the banks of some of which present encouraging scenes of agricultural industry.

The *soil* of Liberia, like that of other countries, varies in appearance, quality, and productiveness. There is, however, no very poor land in Liberia; and most of it is very rich, not surpassed perhaps by any other country in the world.

Among the numerous agricultural *products* of Liberia, we may specify as *exportable articles*, rice, coffee, cotton, sugar, arrow-root, ginger, pepper, and ground-nuts, all of which can be raised in quantity and quality not surpassed by similar products in any other part of the world. Of other vegetables that may be abundantly raised, we may specify, as the principal, sweet-potatoes, lima or butter-beans, snap-beans, peas, cucumbers, melons of various kinds, beets, radishes and carrots, besides several articles peculiar to tropical countries, as cassadas, yams, &c., Indian corn, or maize, grows very well on some lands; not so well, however, as in some parts of the U. States.

A great variety of fruits grow plentifully; some of which are, the orange, lime, lemon, pine-apple, guava, mango, papaw, cocoanut, tamarind, soursop, chiota, and okra; to which may be added the plantain and the banana, the former of which is one of the most luscious and wholesome fruits in the vegetable kingdom, easily cultivated, and affording an excellent and nutritious article of food.

Domesticated *animals* of every necessary kind, and in any required number, may be raised with much less trouble and expense than in this country—such as beeves or bullocks, cows, sheep, goats, swine,

geese, turkeys, ducks and chickens. Besides which, numerous kinds of wild game, including deer of several varieties, are very plentiful; also a variety of excellent fish in the rivers. So that, no industrious man need apprehend any difficulty in getting enough animal as well as vegetable food.

To the industrious agriculturist, therefore, Liberia offers an inviting home—a home in which all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life may be produced, with much less labor than in this country.

We cannot too strongly urge the *superlative importance* of a regular, systematic, and persevering course of agricultural industry and frugality, as the best and surest road to independence. While to the merchant, or the commercial adventurer, Liberia presents an inviting field for the exercise of his talents and enterprise—a field rendered more inviting or tempting by the consideration of the success that has crowned the efforts of many who have devoted their time and energies to this department of industry; and while the mechanic may take encouragement from the fact that in a growing country like that, the productions of his skill will be required; yet, to the enterprising husbandman especially, Liberia offers inducements and encouragements equal to any other country in the world. The ease with which the soil may be cultivated, the excellence and abundance of its products—its coffee, not surpassed by any other in the world—its sugar-cane, cotton, arrow-root, ginger, pepper of several varieties, and other exportable articles—its sweet potatoes and numerous other vegetables, growing freely and yielding abundantly during every month in the year—its great variety of delicious fruits—together with the facilities afforded for raising beeves, sheep, goats,

hogs, and various kinds of fowls, and the frequent demand for vegetables and live stock of different kinds by the officers and crews of vessels visiting the country, as well as the constant demand in foreign markets for the exportable articles; leave no room to doubt that the frugal and industrious farmer may, with no other means than those which every individual can readily procure, live in ease and comfort and independence. And, any man in Liberia, who enjoys a tolerable degree of health, and who does not live comfortably and independently, may charge the deficiency to his own account.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

In reference to the climate, we quote from Sketches of Liberia as follows:

"On the whole, I regard the climate of Liberia as decidedly pleasant. The extremes of the thermometrical state of the atmosphere may be set down at 65° and 90°. The average height of the mercury, during the rainy season, is about 76°, and during the dry season about 84°. The mean temperature for the year is about 80°."

"The only recognized division of the year into seasons is the *wet* or *rainy* and the *dry* season, or, in common parlance, the "rains" and the "dries;" the former of which answers nearly to our summer and autumn, and the latter to our winter and spring. During the half of the year commencing with May, much more rain falls than during the other half commencing with November. As a general rule, however, it may be stated, that some rain falls during every month in the year; and in every month there is some fine, clear, pleasant weather."

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

By the aid of the Government of Liberia and several Benevolent Institutions in this country, good free schools have been established in nearly all the settlements; so that all parents can avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded for the education of their children. Efforts are now making in this country for the establishment of a regular collegiate Institution in Liberia,

which it is hoped will soon be put into operation. And here we may state a fact very encouraging in view of the future prosperity of Liberia: as a general rule, the children born there are as far advanced in education as children of the same age in most communities in this country. The privilege of having their children properly educated, and thus prepared for future usefulness and happiness, is one worthy of the consideration of the free people of color in the United States.

POLITICAL PRIVILEGES.

The government of the Republic of Liberia may, in every essential particular, be regarded as a miniature representation of the Government of the United States; and the citizens of that Republic enjoy equal privileges with the white citizens of this country. Colored emigrants are invested with the rights and privileges of citizenship immediately on their arrival; but no white person is, under any circumstances, allowed to become a citizen; consequently, white residents cannot hold any office in the Government, or have the privilege of voting.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

Not the least among the privileges enjoyed by the citizens of Liberia are those which pertain to the worship of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, whose providential superintendence has been so signally exhibited in the establishment and progress of that Republic. And perhaps in no other country in the world are the ordinances of Christianity and the ceremonies of divine worship observed with more strictness and regularity. Probably a larger proportion of the citizens of Liberia are members of some Christian Church, than of any other people in the world. In every settlement, there is one place, or more, of public worship, in which reli-

gious services are regularly held.— And several of the pulpits are stately filled by men brought up and educated in Liberia, and exhibiting talents and qualifications highly creditable to themselves and to the institutions at which they were educated.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In conclusion, we would make a few general remarks. And first, in reference to the *advantages* of the emigration of the free people of color from this country to Liberia: these are of a three-fold character, having reference to themselves, to their children, and to the native inhabitants of Africa. A comparison of the condition of the citizens of Liberia with that of the free colored people in this country, drawn from actual observations, must convince every candid observer that the social, political, and religious condition of the former is greatly superior to that of the latter. The free man of color may, therefore, confidently expect to better his own condition by removing to Liberia, where he can enjoy privileges of which he is virtually deprived in every part of this country. Not only can he better his own condition by emigrating to Liberia, but if he is the father of a family of children, he cannot but desire that they should receive the inestimable benefits of intellectual training—benefits that are there freely extended to all, but which can be enjoyed by colored children to a very limited extent in the United States. A country in which our children may be introduced into the temple of knowledge, and may compete with all other aspirants, on the score of merit alone; and in which they may enter the avenues of commercial enterprise, of professional distinction and usefulness, or of political rivalry, with the privilege and prospect of being elevated to a position as high as

any occupied by their fellow-men in the same community; is certainly vastly preferable to one in which such privileges cannot exist. But, not only in view of bettering their own condition, and affording their children facilities for acquiring an education, and thus becoming qualified to occupy positions of dignity, honor, and responsibility among their fellow-citizens, should the free colored people of this country desire to emigrate to Liberia: among other inducements, that of being instrumental in elevating the benighted native inhabitants of Africa to the true position and dignity of men, deserves the serious consideration of those to whom the finger of Divine Providence clearly points as best calculated to rescue that land from the thralldom of ignorance, and the debasing influences of superstition.

If colored men cannot understand and appreciate such advantages as these, it is not worth their while to go to Liberia! Those, on the contrary, who can and do appreciate them, and who fully resolve to emigrate cheerfully and with a determination to try to overcome every obstacle that may be presented, may confidently expect to live more easily, more comfortably, and more independently, than they can in this country; and may enjoy the satisfaction of aiding in laying the foundation for a great nation, in maturing institutions and laws for the government of a great people, and in redeeming an immense continent from the worst of Pagan darkness and superstition—a work infinitely more sublime and glorious than can possibly be performed by any of the colored people in *this country*, however favored may be their position, enlarged their opportunities, and determined their energy and perseverance!

Things which every Emigrant to Liberia ought to know.

It is important that all persons who contemplate going to Liberia, should be fully and correctly informed in regard to their prospects.

1. *They should understand that they are going to a comparatively new country; and, consequently, that they must carry with them the courage and energy to bear the burdens, and to surmount the obstacles naturally belonging to such a state of things.*

2. *They must expect to begin life for themselves.* They will not have any friends there who will think and act and contrive and plan for them. They must rely on themselves. They receive a tract of land, in its wild and uncultivated state, and if it is ever cleared and planted, they must do it. They must build a house for themselves, and begin to keep house. And if they have but few of the necessities, and none of the conveniences and luxuries of house-keeping, still they must not be discouraged, but "struggle on and struggle ever." Brighter days will come. Every brilliant noon must be preceded by its morning. They must not despise the day of small things, but cheered and sustained by the example of many around them, who commenced life just as they are doing, and are now comfortable and happy, they must press their way onward, and they will find that industry and perseverance will secure to them plenty and happiness.

3. *They must not depend upon the Colonization Society.* The business of the Society is to help them to get to that country, where they can thenceforward help themselves. Many persons have supposed that the Society would do every thing for them; pay their passage, furnish them every thing to eat and drink after they get to Liberia, and let them live in ease. But the truth is far otherwise. And hence, when they reach Liberia, and begin to find provisions running low, and are made to understand that the time has arrived when they must support themselves, they become offended, abuse the colony and the Society, and pretty nearly everybody and every thing else, and then perhaps they write home to their friends, and advise them not to come to so horrible a place. "These things ought not so to be."

4. *They must expect to work for their living.* How else can they hope to live? Liberia is no unearthly paradise. If men there have not money enough to live on, they must make a living some other way. By the labor of their heads or the labor of their hands, they must get bread for themselves. And it would be well for

them to understand that there is no business more honorable or more important to the welfare of the colony, and profitable to the individual, than the cultivation of the soil. It always yields a liberal reward to the industry of the husbandman.

5. *They ought to be impressed with a sense of the responsibility which will devolve upon them, as members of a free and independent government.* Every citizen of Liberia must consider himself as one of the builders of a great and cultivated nation, a Christian Commonwealth, on the shores of a barbarous continent. The very circumstances in which they are placed, stimulates them to action, and furnishes exciting motives for elevated sentiments and noble conduct.

Persons, therefore, who contemplate going to Liberia, ought to understand beforehand the nature of the duties they will be called to perform. On their arrival there, they will be invested with all the rights of citizens; they must vote at elections, and consider and decide upon the measures most necessary to secure the welfare of the citizens and the stability of the government. The highest offices in the commonwealth are within their reach. They may aspire to them, and, if sufficiently intelligent and virtuous, they may ultimately reach them.

What a reward is thus held out to inspire a pure ambition, and incite a determined effort? Liberia is destined to enlarge itself for ages, and gather within its expanding influence multitudes of the present and millions of the future generations! Interest and duty, hope and fear, patriotism and religion, self-respect and stern necessity, all combine and urge them to act with manly courage and unbending fidelity.

6. *They ought to be sensible that, not only for themselves, but for the benefit of their race, must they labor.* Liberia is, in one respect, a great missionary station, a great centre of light and influence, and it is destined to make all the surrounding tribes and country just what it is, and continues to be. The natives have never before beheld such a spectacle as is presented to their view in the citizens, the houses, the schools, the churches, and the Government of Liberia. Hence they look on with intense anxiety. They feel a desire to copy the example set before them. The natives and the colonists are all mixed together, and thus the style and manners of every family is seen, and an influence for good or for ill, goes forth from every individual. How important, therefore, that colonists, before leaving this country,

should be made to feel the immense importance of a correct course of conduct, governed and controlled by thorough religious principle! They ought to be made to feel that it is their highest privilege, as well as their imperative duty, to cast in their lot with the pioneers in the work of

Africa's civil, social, and religious redemption, and sacrifice themselves, if need be, in the stupendous work of spreading free government and civil institutions over all Africa, and bringing her uncounted population all under the dominion of the kingdom of Heaven!

Messrs. Fuller and Janifer's Report.

It will be recollected that a Colonization Society of colored people was formed in Dorchester county, Maryland, about a year since; but it was determined in the outset to take no definite action in regard to emigrating to Liberia, until they had obtained more full and satisfactory information in regard to it. It was therefore determined to send out a special delegation, to spy out the land; and Messrs. Janifer and Fuller, two of the most respectable and intelligent of their number, were chosen for that purpose. They sailed from Baltimore in the Liberia Packet, in July, 1851, and returned on the 12th December. The following is their report, written out and prepared for the press before their arrival, and published word for word. It bears internal evidence of authenticity, enough, we should think, to satisfy the most skeptical.

PREFACE.

The undersigned were appointed in May last, by the Cambridge Colored Colonization Society of Dorchester county, Maryland, delegates to proceed to Liberia, if in our power to get there, and to inform ourselves of the natural advantages of the country, the character of the government, and the present condition and prospects of its inhabitants, and to see what might be the inducements to emigrate. We applied to the Maryland State Colonization Society for a free passage, which they granted us, in the Liberia Packet, out and back to the United States. The following report was drawn up by us, and completed on our passage home, every sentence and word just as it now stands. It is not so full as it might be, but we think it contains all the essentials, and all that was required of us by the Society which sent us. On arriving home, we concluded it best to have it printed, that it might be circulated among our friends in Dorchester county and elsewhere, all of whom we could not expect to meet face to face. We have endeavored to do our duty, have examined carefully and candidly, without bias or prejudice, and have made an honest, fair report, without fear or favor. In the main, our impressions are favorable, and so we have expressed ourselves; and it is

our intention speedily to seek in Liberia a home for ourselves and families, leaving others to act as they see fit. This report is respectfully submitted, not only to the Society and our own personal friends, but to the public in general,

By their obedient servants,

BENJ. JANIFER,

THOMAS FULLER, Jr.

Baltimore, Dec. 17, 1851.

To the President of the Dorchester Co. African Colonization Society:

SIR:—In the performance of our duty, as set forth in a resolution of this Society, adopted prior to our embarkation for Liberia, in reference to us as the committee chosen to proceed to Africa for personal observation for the benefit of this Society, we proceed to make the following general report:

On Saturday, July 19, we embarked on board of the Liberia Packet, and after a pleasant passage of thirty-two days, we arrived at Monrovia, August 23, 1851.

First, upon inquiry and observation, we found the government of Liberia to be of a republican form; the chief magistrate of the State is elected by the people, and the people are represented in their legislative bodies by those of their own choice by ballot, whom they think best qualified, and with whom they believe their interest and privileges will be the safest. The President's cabinet is appointed by himself, with the consent of the Senate. The commissioned officers of the republic are also appointed by the President. We subjoin a list of the names of the public officers in the republic, with their respective salaries:

J. J. Roberts, President, \$1500 per annum.

A. D. Williams, Vice-President, \$4 per diem, during the session of the Legislature.

S. Benedict, Chief Justice of the Republic, \$100 per annum.

B. P. Yates and S. A. Benson, Associate Judges.

J. H. Chavers, Secretary of the Treasury, \$500 per annum.

Daniel Warner, Secretary of State.

H. Teage, Attorney General, \$100 per annum. He also receives \$4 for each case prosecuted, in case of conviction.

John N. Lewis, Brigadier General; pay during service, \$44 per month.

James C. Minor, Collector of Customs.
N. M. Hicks, Register of Wills, &c.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

SENATORS.—*Montserrado Co.*, J. B. McGill, A. F. Russell. *Grand Bassa Co.*, J. Day, J. Hanson. *Since Co.*, Edward Morris, James N. Lewis.

REPRESENTATIVES.—*Montserrado Co.*, B. R. Wilson, D. T. Harris, J. H. Paxton, M. H. Smith. *Bassa Co.*, S. S. Herring, J. H. Cheeseman, D. A. Madison. *Since Co.*, Wm. H. Monger.

We further observed that, together with their state officers and legislative body, they have in Liberia all the local officers that are necessary for a well ordered government, in order that the laws may not only be enacted, but faithfully executed: such as sheriffs, magistrates, judges of the courts of quarterly session, marshals, constables, grand and petty juries, clerks of courts, coroners, &c., &c., and these of the best men that the country will afford. And we will here assert that they are all colored men, and further, that there is not a single office filled by a white man. Nor is there but one white man doing business in all Liberia, whose name is Mr. Godlet, a German. These assertions are the results of personal observation, and not of hearsay; for we visited frequently both officers and offices, courts and magistrates' offices, and heard the laws expounded by judges and lawyers, and saw the penalty of the same inflicted on the violator of the laws of the country.

Besides the officers above mentioned, they have a revenue cutter, commanded by Captain Reed Cooper. The officers of the republic are paid out of the public revenue. The revenue not being sufficient to cover the expenses of government, direct taxation is in contemplation. The government expenses for 1850 were \$23,017 27; the amount of receipts for the same was \$18,018 16.

Having satisfied ourselves in relation to the government of Liberia, that it is well adapted to the feelings, capacities, and interests of the people who are now citizens, and to those who shall hereafter emigrate from America to Liberia, and become citizens, we next turned our attention to the soil and its products, which left our minds favorably impressed in its favor. As for the soil, as in all other countries, it varies both in kind and quality.

Near the sea-shore, as a general thing, the soil is rather light and sandy. Nevertheless, there are often to be found near the beach many tracts of good stiff land, and that well covered with large timber and thick undergrowth. But on the banks of the rivers the land is decidedly the best; there, we would say that it is universally

good; perhaps as good as we have seen in America. And judging from the quantities of rice, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, coffee, cassada, ginger, arrow-root, corn, Lima beans, cabbage, &c., with its thousands of tropical productions and fruits, which burden the land and make the hearts of the natives rejoice,—we say, judging from these evidences, we would pronounce that the soil and climate of Liberia is as well adapted to the growth of these things as any other climate perhaps in the world. And we would here add, so far as the products of the country are concerned, the citizens of Liberia have few complaints to make. In our judgment, if they exerted themselves a little more, and depended not so much on the natives, they would have none to make. But we are happy to state that the settlers of Liberia are not dependent on the productions of the soil alone for subsistence; for we saw bullocks, or oxen, sheep, goats, hogs, cows, calves, kids, turkeys, ducks, chickens, &c., in abundance. Not only did we see them, but we ate of them almost every day while in Liberia. And for the comfort of those who love such things, we would inform them that they can raise as many as they choose, and cure their pork too in small quantities. For we ate bacon more than once, which was cured in Liberia. In conclusion, on this head, we would say, that no man can starve in Liberia, unless he closes his mouth wilfully, and resolves to die surrounded with the good things of Africa.

As we were in Liberia during the rainy season, of course we can say but little of its climate. During our stay it was very pleasant. We had considerable rain, but not half as much as we expected from what we had heard of the African rains. It did not rain all one day without interruption during our stay in Liberia. And as regards the heat, we were as much disappointed in that as any thing else.

It is a mild, pleasant climate. Some suppose that we could not live in it, but we can, and when there, we wore the same thick clothing that we do in America. We think that there is as much cloth and flannel clothing worn by the Liberians as there are by the same number of citizens in the United States, during the months of March, April, and May. And for our satisfaction we would inform you that we wore our cloth clothes during our stay in Liberia, and found them not only comfortable, but absolutely necessary, and that we did not feel it so warm at any time in Liberia as we left it in the United States in July.

The settlements in Liberia are matters of great interest and importance, especially

when we consider that the new settlers are to make a choice or to choose a home from among the many. For us to give a particular description of each individual settlement, such a one as may guide you in a choice, is both unnecessary in this place, and out of our power to do. But we recommend to you Dr. Lugenbeel's description of the different settlements in Liberia, in which you will find every thing perhaps that is of any moment.

But notwithstanding we would say, that Monrovia is a fine flourishing town, and the capital of the Republic, with about fifteen hundred inhabitants, who appear to enjoy as good health as any citizens of the Republic. It is the principal commercial point in Liberia, though all the settlements on the coast are somewhat so. The streets are wide and regularly laid out, although some of them have many large rocks in them, and we think rather more bushes than the citizens have need of. The geographical position of Monrovia is too well known for us to attempt to give it. The private dwellings of Monrovia are like those of other towns, they correspond generally with the purse of the owner. Hence you may find there private dwellings which cost from twenty-five dollars up to five thousand. We might say many things of Monrovia; but as we will be interrogated by this Society, and called upon to deliver public lectures on Liberia, we deem it unnecessary to write a long report. And we make the same excuse in reference to the other settlements.

Bassa Cove and Edina, the next point visited by us, are rather small settlements, nearly opposite each other, situated near the mouth of the St. John's river. Neither the public nor private buildings are so good as those at Monrovia, though they are sufficiently large and comfortable for all practical purposes. Bassa Cove is one of the principal commercial points in Liberia. Bassa was settled in 1834. The population is about 600. We were told that Edina was considered the most healthy of the two settlements. But the most business is done in Bassa. The land is generally sandy about the Cove and Edina.—But there are some as fine coffee trees as any we saw in Liberia; and we would here remark, that coffee seems to thrive in any part of the coast that we visited. We were informed that a very beautiful point, called Fishtown, about three miles distant from Bassa, would be settled in a short time; and for location, we think it preferable to either of the above named towns.

The next settlement visited by us is situated near the mouth of the Sinoe river,

called Greenville. It is thought, in the judgment of your Committee, the prettiest of the towns or settlements in Liberia.—The population of Sinoe county is about 1,000; that of the town of Greenville, 300. This is not so much of a commercial point as the ones above mentioned, but still it is quite a thriving little place. The main street is very handsome, and all the buildings, public and private, present a comfortable appearance, except the Methodist church. But they are making preparations to erect a new one. Greenville, in fact, seems to be in a state of improvement. They have a steam-engine for a saw-mill, which they are about to erect, at a place on the Sinoe river, called Fish Landing. But that which seems to give the most life to Greenville is, that they have had two very fine emigrations recently, all of whom seem to be willing to turn their attention to the agricultural interest.

Any one that knows any thing of the history of Liberia, is perhaps well acquainted with the history of Cape Palmas, the point of our next visit. Therefore, we deem it unnecessary to say much about this interesting colony in our report. The public and private buildings are well built and commodious; and it will not be much out of the way to say, that they bear an air of cleanliness and comfort which would be an improvement to some of the settlements in the republic.

The number of inhabitants of Maryland in Liberia is between 900 and 1000.

The number of churches is four.

These embrace the Methodists, Episcopalians, and Baptists.

The number of schools in the colony is six. These are supported by the Maryland State Colonization Society, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist missions. There are also six Sabbath-schools, well attended.

There are in the colony two regularly organized Societies of Mutual Relief, one of the males, and the other of the females. There has lately been formed an Agricultural Society, which promises well. There are in operation, in various vicinities of the colony, several schools confined to the instruction of the natives. These schools are supported by different societies of foreign missions in the U.S., and have a few teachers, appointed and sent here for that purpose.

The annual exports consist of about 100,000 gallons of palm-oil, some camwood, and a little ivory; also Malagetta pepper. A good business in wood—that is, camwood—can be done in the colony.

The revenue is raised by duties collected on imports chiefly. This does not include large amounts expended annually for in-

ternal improvement by the Society. The revenue of the colony is about \$1800.

The militia of the colony is composed of two volunteer uniformed companies, and one non-uniformed; these parade monthly, except on general parades, which occur semi-annually, when they are commanded by the Lieutenant-colonel, A. Woods.

The street called Maryland Avenue, which runs from Harper to Tubmantown, is a good road, about three miles in length, and is the thoroughfare of the colony. On either side of this road are the dwelling-houses, lots and farms of the colonists. The land about Cape Palmas looks rather thin, but every thing planted seems to thrive well, and, like all the rest of the land on the coast, the farther you go from the beach, the better it is. Hence the impropriety of farmers settling on the beach. In short, we find but one fault with Cape Palmas, and that is, the thickly settled native towns on the Cape, which we hope, in all conscience, will be in due time removed, to the advantage of both parties concerned. We are happy to inform you that, although the farming interest at the Cape has been neglected for a long time, the settlers have at last awakened to a sense of their best interest, and determined to go right to farming, and no humbugging about the matter. And in order to give life and energy to the cause, they have formed an Agricultural Association; and for the benefit of this Society, we obtained a copy of the Constitution of said association.

As it regards the rivers of Liberia, in consequence of the rains, and having to go on board the vessel every evening, we could not get to see much of them. However, one of us got up the St. Paul's river, and the other up the Sinoe; and from what we saw, and from what we learned from old and respectable citizens of Liberia, we think it safe to state, that the St. Paul's is far in advance of any other river in Liberia, in perhaps every respect. There are several fine flourishing settlements on the St. Paul's river, and well cultivated banks show that she is far indeed in advance of her sister rivers in point of agriculture.

On passing through the farms of Messrs. Harris, Blackledge, Jimison, Simpson, Rüssel, and others, who have gone the right way to work in raising coffee, sugar-cane, rice, potatoes, cassadas, ginger, &c., any man who is in his senses is at once convinced that a colored man with industry and enterprise can live as happy and as comfortable and as independently in Liberia, as he can in any part of the U. States

of America, under present circumstances.—The St. John's and the Benson are also fine large streams, especially the St. John's. But we did not see much of them. In fact, we saw no more of them than we saw in passing from Bassa Cove to Edina. We were informed, however, by those who live on the St. John's, that it is a fine river, whose banks are perhaps as productive as any other in Liberia. Bexley is situated on the banks of the St. John's, about six miles from its mouth. It is said by those who live there, and by others who profess to know, that it is a flourishing farming settlement. But as neither of us saw it, we refer you to Dr. Lugenbeel's report for particulars in reference to Bexley.

The Sinoe river is also a fine, bold stream. One of us was up this river as far as necessary, some five or six miles from its mouth, where there is a farming settlement of some note. The Sinoe is like all the other rivers of Liberia, her banks yield plentifully the good things of the country.

There are many other fine rivers and streams in Liberia, which we did not see. But we saw enough to satisfy us that on the banks of any of them there is good living for the industrious farmer.

As we were in Liberia a short time, and for reasons above stated, we could not get to see as much of the country as we should like, in order to give all the particulars, and consequently, general satisfaction, (but we are happy to state that our want of opportunities and observation are fully supplied by Dr. Lugenbeel's excellent report, of which we hope every individual of this society will possess themselves,) knowing that we should not have an opportunity to give particulars and details like one who had lived in Liberia, we took great pains to compare the Doctor's report with what we saw; and in doing so, we found it in every instance to be strictly true. And further, we took every pains to inquire of the citizens of Liberia, (gentlemen,) whose veracity cannot be doubted, of the correctness of that part of the Doctor's report which we had not an opportunity of testing; and they informed us that every particular was strictly true. Therefore we cordially recommend Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel's report to the careful perusal of every individual who is interested in the subject of emigration to Liberia.*

We would state to this Society, that the people of Liberia seem to us to live as happy, and in the enjoyment of as good health, as any people we have seen in our lives. They seem also to appreciate the privileges

* Copies of Dr. Lugenbeel's Sketches of Liberia will be furnished gratuitously at the Colonization Rooms, Washington City; or will be sent by mail to those who may request them by letter, postpaid.

and position as a people, and in a great measure, avail themselves of the opportunities they have to improve their political and social condition. We would state that, on the St. Paul's river, the people have turned their attention to brick-making, and that upon a pretty large scale, and the farmers on this river are building themselves fine, comfortable, one and two-story brick houses, and furnishing the citizens of Monrovia with all the bricks they want for building purposes, and those of a very good quality.

The water in Liberia is very good, so much so that we did often speak of it. And we can say, that we did not drink of what we would call one glass of bad water during our stay.

We observed that, in every settlement we visited in Liberia, they have good schools; in the larger settlements, two or three, with competent teachers. They are all free schools, supported by benevolent societies in America. And we are happy to state to this Society, that those schools are well filled by the children of the colonists. Besides these every-day schools, there are Sabbath-schools taught in all the churches. We judge, therefore, that the children of the colonists in Liberia are educated with as little expense to their parents as in any other part of the world.

There is being builded in Monrovia a seminary, in which the higher branches of education will be taught. This building will cost some seven or eight thousand dollars.

In most all of the settlements of Liberia, we found literary and benevolent institutions, intended for mutual edification and relief. At Monrovia alone they have some three or four. The settlements are also well supplied with churches. The Baptists and Methodists are the most popular, but, at the same time, Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches are well attended.

Under all these favorable circumstances, you will naturally be led to inquire, What are the colonists doing, and what are their reasonable prospects?

We answer, that so far as we were eye-witnesses, they seem to be doing as all other people in the world do. Some are rich, some are doing well, and some are just able to get along in the world, others are poor, and there are those that beg.—Among the citizens of Liberia, we find those who have farms under cultivation with their hundreds and thousands of coffee trees, &c., growing, yielding a bountiful reward to the hand of the diligent.—And in Liberia, we see the farms and lots of many (who complain of hard times and poverty) grown over with bushes, and not a single potato planted in them. In the

very countenance of some of the Liberians, we see industry and enterprise depicted; but with others we discover the reverse. And hence the varied condition of the inhabitants. But, upon the whole, we think that the colonists are doing a great deal better than they would have been doing, had they remained in America. And they are aware of that fact, for we saw but three or four in all Liberia who wish to return to America to remain. And for your satisfaction we will give the reason of each of those individuals, as stated to us by themselves. The first was, that the prices of milk and eggs were so high in Liberia, that she did not like the place. The second was, that he could get no work to do, (but took good care to do none,) when at the same time he owned a good lot, in which there was not a single thing growing but bushes and grass. The third said, two of her children were slaves in America, and it would be better for her to be there too. The fourth, she had always been used to living in a large city, and therefore she wanted to return.

So, from all we saw and heard while in Liberia, we can but say that the colonists are a contented and satisfied people; and further, that, in our opinion, an exalted position among the nations of the earth awaits Liberia in the future; and that it is our judgment that it would be indeed to the advantage of the free people of color in the United States to emigrate to Liberia, where they may enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen.

In relation to the natives, we are glad to state that friendly relations exist between them and the colonists. We saw many natives in the employ of the colonists; and we were informed that their usual wages are twenty-five cents per diem and board. The colonists have also many native boys and girls in their houses as domestic servants; and as such, they are said to be very apt and useful. We think the colonists who have those native boys and girls as servants, have a favorable opportunity of doing them much good, in teaching them our language, the habits of civilization, and the principles and doctrines of our holy religion; and thus qualifying them for missionaries to their respective tribes when returned. Whether or not the colonists in general avail themselves of this favorable opportunity of doing them good, is for the colonists, and not for us to say.

Signed, THOMAS FULLER, JR.
BENJAMIN JANIFER.

At sea, on board the Liberia Packet, December, 1851.

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

No.	Names of vessels.	Date of sailing.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Towa.	Total number.	
82	Liberia Packet.....	July.....1850			2	9	1					37	1	14							1						56	
83	Barque Edger.....	October.....1850	1		1	9	8						12														31	
84	Liberia Packet.....	December. 1850			3	3					6	3	9							15							38	
85	Brig Alida.....	February. 1851				15									3					56	18	8	8	4			139	
86	Brig Sea Mew.....	March.....1851																									15	
87	Barque Baltimore.....	April.....1851					3							28	98												126	
88	Liberia Packet.....	July.....1851			4	2	2			44		6	3				1										56	
89	Barque Zeno.....	September.1851			9						136	13															36	
90	Barque Morgan Dix.....	November.1851					14			30		9	10		67					25							149	
91	Liberia Packet.....	December. 1851																									155	
<i>Recapitulation.</i>																												
	Massachusetts.....		10																									287
	Rhode Island.....																											297
	Connecticut.....																											45
	New York.....																											30
	New Jersey.....																											34
	Pennsylvania.....																											25
	Delaware.....																											1
	Maryland.....																											3
	District of Columbia.....																											6,792
	Virginia.....																											2,720
	North Carolina.....																											204
	South Carolina.....																											3,868
	Georgia.....																											
	Alabama.....																											
	Mississippi.....																											
	Louisiana.....																											
	Total number sent by the Society.....																											
	Number born free.....																											
	Number that purchased their freedom.....																											
	Number emancipated in view of emigrating to Liberia.....																											
	Number of liberated Africans sent by the U. S. Government, including 756 by the Slave ship "Pois",.....																											
	Total number sent by the Society and the U. S. Government. 7,836																											

NOTE—The above does not include the number (about 800) that have been sent by the Maryland Colonization Society to the Colony of "Maryland in Liberia."

List of Emigrants,

By the Liberia Packet, Capt. George Chason, from Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1851, for Monrovia, Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupat'n.	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Albemarle co., Va.</i>							
1	John Barnet,	53	farmer,	read,		slave,	Em. by Dr. M. L. Anderson.
2	Ellen " wife	50				do.	do.
3	James Barnet	27		read,		do.	Em. by Mrs. Mildred M. Lewis.
4	Diana " wife	26				do.	do.
5	Mildred " child	7				do.	do.
6	John " "	5				do.	do.
7	Ellen " "	2				do.	do.
8	Harrison " "	3	mos.			do.	do.
9	John Barnet,	25				do.	do.
<i>Weverton, Md.</i>							
10	Levi Bowie,	39	laborer,			free,	
11	Eliza " wife	31				do.	
12	Alfred " son	14				do.	
13	Harriet " dtr.	9				do.	
14	Amelia " "	6				do.	
15	Rebecca " "	4				do.	
16	Margaret " "	2				do.	
<i>Cumberland, Md.</i>							
17	Henri'a Pinckney	32	laundress,			do.	
18	Dennis H.B. " son	3				do.	
19	Nathan Chase,	30	laborer,			do.	
<i>Williamsport, Md.</i>							
20	Thos. Clements.	35	farmer,			do.	
<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>							
21	Charles Deter,	42	boat-build'r,			do.	
22	Lewis Deter,	19				do.	
23	George A. Deter,	11				do.	
24	Asbury Johns,	32	accountant,			do.	
25	Henri'a Anderson	35	laundress,			do.	
26	Benj. Anderson,	16				do.	
27	July Anderson,	19	drayman,			do.	
28	Thos. H. Smith,	24	caulker,			do.	
29	Pippin Hill,	65	laborer,			do.	
30	Nancy Hill,	67				do.	
<i>Elkridge, Md.</i>							
31	Samuel Butler	33	farmer,			slave,	Em. by Alvin Dorsey
32	Martha Butler,	20				do.	do.
33	Samuel H. Burley,	3				do.	do.
34	Jane Carter,	52				do.	do.
35	Charles Carter,	25	farmer,			do.	do.
36	Henry Carter,	27	do.			do.	do.
37	Daniel Carter,	23	do.			do.	do.
38	Stephen Collins,	30	waiter,			do.	do.
39	Barbary Collins,	17				do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation.	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Iredel Co., N. C.</i>							
40	Philip Liggon,	56				free.	
41	Mary A. " wife	34				do.	
42	Sarah A. E. " dtr.	15				do.	
43	Harriet A. " "	13				do.	
44	George W. " son	12				do.	
45	Adelphia A. " "	9				do.	
46	Lydia T. " dtr.	5				do.	
47	Thos. A. F. " son	4				do.	
48	James A. " "	8 mos.				do.	
49	Jane R. D. " dtr.	8 mos.				do.	
<i>Lycoming Co., Pa.</i>							
50	Nathan Hill,	47	laborer,			do.	
51	Bertha " wife	36				do.	
52	Amanda C. " dtr.	17				do.	
53	Mary Jane " "	16				do.	
54	Nathan' I J. " son	14				do.	
55	Louisa C. " dtr.	11				do.	
56	Hannah E. " "	9				do.	
57	Wm. H. " son	7				do.	
58	Mary L. " dtr.	5				do.	
59	Isabella " "	3				do.	
60	Charles Smith,	36	laborer,			do.	
<i>Lewistown, Pa.</i>							
61	David H. Roach,	36				do.	
62	Mary Sanders,	34				do.	
<i>Knoxville, Tenn.</i>							
63	Hanson Briscoe,	53	laborer,	read&write	Prot. Epis.	slave.	Purchased himself.
64	Letty Briscoe,	49		read,	Methodist	free.	
65	Mary Brownlow,	12				do.	
66	Jane Rhea,	60			Methodist	slave.	Mary Mathews.
67	Solomon Smith,	28	plasterer,	read&write		free,	
68	Eliza Smith,	19		read,		do.	
69	Albert Smith,	5				do.	
70	Josephine Smith,	9 mos.				do.	
71	James Smith,	15				do.	
72	Wilkins Smith,	21	plasterer,	read,		do.	
73	Rebecca Humes,	49		read,	Methodist	do.	
74	Rhoda Smith,	11				do.	
75	Joseph Smith,	7				do.	
76	Wm. M. Darlin,	20				do.	
<i>Rulledge, Tenn.</i>							
77	John D. Holly,	27	blacksmith,	read,	Methodist	do.	
78	Martha Holly,	23		read,	Baptist,	do.	
79	Wm. F. Holly,	4				do.	
80	Rosanna Holly,	2				do.	
81	John C. Holly,	7 mos.				do.	
82	Wm. Dinkins,	27	farmer,			do.	
83	Harriet Dinkins,	21				do.	
84	Amanda Dinkins,	7				do.	

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
85	John C. Dinkins,	4				free,	
86	R. L. C. Dinkins,	2				do.	
87	Richard Parker,	22	blacksmith,			do.	
	<i>Augusta, Ga.</i>						
88	York Houghton,	55	farmer,			slave,	Em. by will of John W. Houghton.
89	Cesar "	50	do.	read,	Bap. Prea.	do.	do.
90	Jacob "	50	do.			do.	do.
91	John "	25	do.			do.	do.
92	John "	23	do.			do.	do.
93	Daniel "	18	do.			do.	do.
94	Turner "	18	do.			do.	do.
95	Miles "	23	carpenter,			do.	do.
96	Samuel "	29	laborer,		Baptist,	do.	do.
97	Robert "	24	carpenter,			do.	do.
98	Carter "	25	laborer,			do.	do.
99	Henry "	23	blacksmith,			do.	do.
100	Joseph "	20	do.			do.	do.
101	Benj. Rhodes,	60	laborer,			do.	do.
102	Henry Houghton,	45	do.			do.	do.
103	Benj. Wilson,	32	farmer,			do.	do.
104	Reb'ca Houghton	50				do.	do.
105	Sophia "	45	cook,		Methodist	do.	do.
106	Fanny "	40	do.		Baptist,	do.	do.
107	Patsey "	50	do.		Methodist	do.	do.
108	Lynah "	24	do.			do.	do.
109	Easter "	45	seamstress,		Baptist,	do.	do.
110	Sealey "	35	cook,		do.	do.	do.
111	Phillis "	30			do.	do.	do.
112	Jane "	25				do.	do.
113	Dinah "	45	washer,		do.	do.	do.
114	Mariah "	35				do.	do.
115	William "	15				do.	do.
116	John "	12				do.	do.
117	Prince "	10				do.	do.
118	Isaiah "	8				do.	do.
119	Ellen "	6				do.	do.
120	Allen "	4				do.	do.
121	Alfred "	2				do.	do.
122	Martha "	12				do.	do.
123	Thomas "	10				do.	do.
124	Nathan "	8				do.	do.
125	George "	7				do.	do.
126	Chu'well "	5				do.	do.
127	Anna "	4				do.	do.
128	James E. "	2				do.	do.
129	Oceola "	5				do.	do.
130	Mary "	2				do.	do.
131	Moses "	9				do.	do.
132	Frank "	13				do.	do.
133	Joseph "	10				do.	do.
134	Sarah A. "	7				do.	do.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
135	Rosan. Houghton,	2				slave,	Em. by will of John W. Houghton.
136	Jane "	4				do.	do.
137	(Infant,)	7 mos.				do.	do.
138	William Smith,	48	saddler,	read,	Baptist,	do.	Em. by Bright, Nichols & Co.
139	Polly C. " wife	45		do.	do.	free.	
140	Lewis King,	51	farmer,			slave,	Purchased himself.
141	Lewis " son	15	do.			free.	
	<i>Darien, Ga.</i>						
142	Samuel Cooper,	34	carpenter,			do.	
	<i>Albany, Ga.</i>						
143	Lewis Ruff,	35	engineer,	read,		do.	
	<i>Union Co., Ga.</i>						
144	Jas. Stevenson,	60	farmer,			slave,	Em. by Mrs. Margaret Stevenson.
145	Abigail " wife	58			Methodist	do.	do.
146	Isaac H. " son	34	gold miner,			do.	do.
147	Lor'zo D. " "	31	do.			do.	do.
148	Geo. W. " "	25	do.			do.	do.
149	John T. " "	19	farmer,	read&write,		do.	do.
150	Sally E. " dtr.	27	weaver,			do.	do.
151	Marvel "gr.son	12				do.	do.
152	Polly A. " dtr.	21			Baptist,	do.	do.
153	Merg't L. "gr.dtr.	4				do.	do.
	<i>New York City.</i>						
154	A. Caldwell,	27		very good,		free.	

List of Emigrants,

By the Brig Julia Ford, Captain George Drinkwater, from New Orleans, January 31, 1852, for Sinou and Monrovia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupati'n.	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
	<i>Glasgow, Ky.</i>						
1	Joseph Bowls,	22	farmer,	read,	Methodist	free,	
2	Henry Black,	48	farmer,	read,		slave,	Em by Mrs. Susan Black.
3	Milly Black,	43				do.	Purch'd by friends.
4	Ehas Black,	4				do.	do.
	<i>Nelson co., Ky.</i>						
5	Thomas Speed,	28	mechanic,			do.	Em. by Thos.Speed.
	<i>Marion co., Ky.</i>						
6	Thomas Penick,	22	farmer,	read,		do.	Em.by B.N. Penick.

No.	Names.	Age.	Occupation	Education.	Religion.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
<i>Shelbyville, Ky.</i>							
7	William Taylor,	23	farmer,	read,		slave.	Em. by Mrs. Amanda Hall.
8	Henry Todd,	21	do.	do.		do.	
<i>Garrard co., Ky.</i>							
9	Matil. Johnstone,	19	seamstress,	good,	Pres.,	do.	Em. by Rev. R. A. Johnstone.
<i>Christian co., Ky.</i>							
10	Jere. Morrison,	42	farmer,		Baptist,	do.	Em. by M. Meriweather.
11	Rosetta "	47				do.	
12	Mary Ann "	16				do.	do.
13	Charles "	11				do.	do.
14	Minor "	6				do.	do.
15	Robert D. "	3				do.	do.
16	Jere. jr. "	13				do.	do.
<i>Dixon co., Tenn.</i>							
17	Harry Strong,	40	farmer,			do.	Em. by Christopher Strong.
18	Richard "	24	do.			do.	
19	Willey "	19	do.			do.	do.
20	Nelson "	26	shoemaker,			do.	do.
21	Henry "	16				do.	do.
22	Caty "	65				do.	do.
23	Isabella "	50				do.	do.
24	Fanny "	70	cook,			do.	do.
25	Rose "	33	laundress,			do.	do.
26	Sally "	21				do.	do.
27	Patrick "	2				do.	do.
28	Aaron "	3	mos.			do.	do.
29	Joseph "	30	farmer,			do.	do.
<i>Montgomery, Ala.</i>							
30	Willis Blunt,	31	carpenter,			slave,	Purchased by his father.
31	Margaret "	28	laundress,	read,		free,	
32	Louisa G. "	6				do.	
33	Patrick Birch,	44	farmer,		Baptist,	slave,	Purchased by his father.
34	Charlotte "	51	laundress,		do.	do.	
35	Dorsey "	35	farmer,	read,	do.	do.	do.
36	Mary "	28	laundress,	do.		free,	
37	Thomas "	15				do.	
38	William "	12				do.	
39	January "	10				do.	
40	Jane Ann "	8				do.	
41	Nancy "	6				do.	
42	Calvin "	5				do.	
43	Mary "	3				do.	
44	Dorsey "	2				do.	
45	Mary Jane "	12				slave,	Purchased by her grandfather.
<i>Centreville, Miss.</i>							
46	Henry Boatner,	37	musician,			slave,	Em. by J. B. Byrne.
<i>New Orleans, La.</i>							
47	Andrew Jackson,	50	drayman,			do.	Em. by L. Chittenden

Latest intelligence from Liberia.

IN our last number, we gave an account of the insurrectionary movement of the native chief, Grando, and his allies, in Grand Bassa county, in November last. In our present number we publish a letter from President Roberts, by which it will be perceived that the Liberian forces had marched into the territory occupied by the native insurgents, and had inflicted upon them summary chastisement for their rebellious conduct.*

It will be perceived that President R. alludes to the arrival at Monrovia of a Brazilian Chargé d' Affaires, from which we infer that the Brazilian government has in effect, if not by a formal declaration, acknowledged the sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia.

In the message of the President to the Legislature, (which we shall probably give in full in our next number,) he says :

“You will, I am persuaded, gentlemen, learn with no less pleasure than I communicate it, that I have

received from his excellency, Chevalier Bunsen, His Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James—through whom I had the honor of making the application to His Prussian Majesty's government—a despatch containing a formal recognition of the independence of this government by His Prussian Majesty. I have also assurances that two or three other European governments will soon follow the example of Prussia in the recognition of our independence.”

In alluding to the immigrants by the brig *Zeno*, and those by the barque *Morgan Dix*, the former of whom were landed at Bassa the latter part of November, and the latter on the 16th December, Mr. Benson, under date of December 26th, says :

“Both companies are far from being discouraged at the recent difficulties with the natives. Their greatest anxiety is to go down and occupy Fishtown, if provision could be made for their location there. They are well pleased with the country, as their letters to their friends will show.”

A Liberia Farmer.

THE following extract from a letter from Sion Harris to the Rev. R. R. Gurley, exhibits the views of a Liberia farmer, in his own characteristic style of writing, and in a manner of unrestrained freedom and independence. We commend them to the notice of our readers.

“I have a good home; I would not change it for any under heaven. I have tried it twenty-one years, and have borne the heat and burden of the day, and it gets better and better. I was eighteen years old when I came here. I have grown to be a man; in America I never could have been a man—never would get large enough. Would my colored

* President Roberts' letter will appear in the next number.

brethren believe this? They keep writing to me to tell them all about the country; let me tell them a little: Liberia has raised up her bowed head, and has taken a stand with some of the greatest nations of the earth; she has struck off the stone that bowed us down in America. I have grown so large that I have had the honor and the pleasure of being a member of the legislature five or six years. Did you ever hear tell of such a thing in America? No, no, nor ever will. All of you that feel like it, my friends, come home; the bush is cleared away; you can hear no one say there is nothing to eat here. Why one man, Gabriel Moore, brought better than two hundred cattle from the interior this year; another a hundred; some sixty; some fifty, &c. There are no hogs there, they say; no turkeys; why I

saw fifty or sixty in the street at Millsburg, the other day. No horses—I have got four in my stable now: I have a mare and two colts, and I have a horse that I have been offered a hundred dollars for here; if you had him he would bring five hundred. If you don't believe it, let some gentleman send me a buggy or a single gig, you shall see how myself and wife will take pleasure in going from town to town. Throw the harness in, too, any gentleman that feels like it, white or colored, and I will try to send him a boaconstrictor, to take his comfort; I know how to take the gentlemen, without any danger. My oxen, I was working them yesterday; and as for goats and sheep we have a plenty. We have a plenty to eat, every man that will half work."

Items from the Liberia Herald.

PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE KINGS, CHIEFS AND HEADMEN, OF THE VEY, GOLAH AND DEY COUNTRIES.—The Kings, Chiefs and Headmen, of the Vey, Golah and Dey Countries, assembled in this town, in obedience to the call of the President; and from all we gather, a perfect understanding exists among them, and that in future, there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between them. The two former tribes especially, have, for a number of years, been engaged against each other in war; and their countries, in consequence, have been laid waste. The most shocking murders have been committed—towns laid waste, and the inhabitants barbarously butchered. To put an end to this inhuman state of things, and for the increase and encouragement of trade, and for a free and uninterrupted intercourse to any and every part of said countries; the President

summoned these Chieftains to meet in Congress, and to lay before him their disputes. We are happy to say that these Chieftains are now reconciled with each other, and they have pledged themselves to restore peace to the country. Should disputes arise between them hereafter, they are to refer them to the Liberian Authorities for adjustment.

IMMIGRANTS.—The immigrants by the Liberia Packet are going through their acclimation finely. Nearly all of them have had a touch of the fever; and they are now convalescent. From the opinion of others, we think there will not be a death out of the company.

The immigrants by the "Alida," from New Orleans, we are sorry to say, are far from being healthy. Our readers may remember that they were landed here under very unfavorable circumstances. Fifty-eight

of the company of that vessel had the small pox while on board, and though none landed here, who actually had the disease, it was the opinion of all that it was brought on shore in their baggage, or pent up in them.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.—On Saturday, the 13th inst., the bark Morgan Dix, W. Coward, arrived from Baltimore, with 151 immigrants, sent out to Grand Bassa by the American Colonization Society.—*All well.* The bark had a passage of 35 days. She left the same day for her port of destination; and we are informed that the immigrants and stores were landed in safety.—We also learn that these people come out well supplied—they have a saw-mill, and many valuable agricultural implements,—and well prepared in every respect to make extensive and valuable improvements. We wish them success in all their attempts for the interest and welfare of Liberia. J. S. Smith, M. D.,

who had come up on a visit, left in the bark with them; and will have the conducting of them through the acclimating process.—*Dec. 31st.*

● **IMMIGRANTS.**—On the evening of the 21st instant, arrived the brig “Zeno,” J. L. Sturtivant, master, fifty-two days from New York, via Gambia and Sierra Leone, with 36 immigrants sent out by the New York Colonization Society, for Bassa Cove. All well. This company is highly spoken of, and it is believed they will prove a great acquisition to that interesting county. They will sail for their destination to-day.

RECOGNITION.—We are happy to inform our readers that the President has received from his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, His Prussian Majesty’s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at the Court of St. James, a despatch containing a formal recognition of the independence of Liberia by his Government.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of February, to the 20th of March, 1852.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Henniker—Abel Connor, Esq., to constitute the Rev. Isaac Wiley, of Goffstown, a life member of the Am. Col. Society.. 30 00
CONNECTICUT.
 By Rev. John Orcutt:—
 Collections for the month of December, 1851, which should have been acknowledged in the February Repository.
Middletown—E. Jackson, Esq., \$30 to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., H. S. Ward, \$15; E. A. Russell, E. Spencer, each \$5; J. Barnes, Esq., Dr. Woodward, E. Davis, Dr. Harrison, Rev. Dr. Crane, each \$3; Dr. Casey, J. L. Smith, F. L. Gleason, D. R. Benham, Rev. J. L. Dudley, each \$2; B. Douglas, Norman Smith, W. J. French, D. W. Camp, A. Southmayd, J. Tobey, W. H. Atkins, A. Pease,

Miss M. Paine, each \$1; E. Loveland, Cash, each 50 cents; Cash 25 cts.; “Middletown Female Colonization Society” \$44.33, to constitute the Rev. Frederick J. Goodwin, Rector of Christ’s Church, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..... 135 08
Portland—A. Hall, Esq., \$10; Joseph Hall, \$5; Wm Lewis, Cash, E. Covell, E. C. Whitmore, H. Hulbert, J. J. Fuller, each \$1; Cash 50 cents..... 21 50
Windsor Locks—J. H. Hayden, T. R. Haskell, S. S. Hayden, A friend, each \$1..... 4 00
Warehouse Point—W. Barnes, Esq., \$2; H. Pease, Miss Ann A. Porter, each \$1; Cash, Dr. Ohmsted, each 75 cents, A Friend 50 cents..... 6 00
Groton—J. W. Avery, S. Huntington, each \$1; Cash 25 cents 2 25
Farmington—J. F. Norton, F. S.

MacRee, each \$5; L. Barber, \$3; E. L. Hart, Mrs. H. Cowles, Miss Sarah Porter, J. E. Cowles, Wm. Wadsworth, H. Whitteley, Egbert Cowles, W. & R. Crampton, each \$2; Rev. Dr. Porter, Deacon Hart, J. Cowles, A friend, E. Tillotson, W. G. Rowe, Dr. Thompson, E. Gay, F. Gay, E. B. Oliver, Chas. Thompson, F. Deming, H. Mygatt, Mrs. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. Charlotte Lewis, W. L. Cowles, A. Bidwell, Thomas Cowles, Esq., A. C. Raymond, E. Scott, J. W. Cowles, Sylvester Rudruff, Sidney Woodruff, G. Woodruff, T. C. Lewis, each \$1; Cash 50 cents; A friend, 25 cents, L. G. Thompson, 12 cents.	54	87	
<i>Plainville</i> —A. Whiting, \$2; R. Cowles, R. Stanley, L. S. Gladding, C. Morse, G. B. Morse, J. Neale, Dr. Moody, H. L. Welch, each \$1; A friend, 50 cents, J. C. Usher, Cash, Cash, T. Howe, each 25 cents.	11	50	
<i>Unionville</i> —S. I. Porter, W. Platner, \$3; H. Northrop, W. H. Cowles, R. Humphrey, ea. \$1; D. A. Keys, Rev. J. M. Porter, each 50 cents.	10	00	
<i>New Hartford</i> —R. H. Wheeler, \$5; Major Brown, H. Chapin, each \$2; A friend, Elmore, Priest & Co., each \$1.	11	00	
Total for December, 1851..	256	20	
By Rev. John Orcutt:—			
Collections for the month of February, 1852.			
<i>Enfield</i> —Mrs. Lusk and family, \$6; Mrs. Rev. F. L. Robbins, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, each \$5; Dr. A. L. Spaulding, H. S. Belcher, each \$2; Mrs. M. E. Terry, Alice Hamilton, each \$1; A. Johnson, Esq., E. P. Terry, each 50 cents; Others, \$17 50, to constitute Rev. C. A. G. Brigham, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; Collection in the M. E. Church, (Hazardville,) \$2 17.	42	67	
<i>Woodbury</i> —A friend, \$5; Deacon R. H. Hotchkiss, J. Hotchkiss, John Abernethy, each \$3; M. C. Sherman, R. I. Allen, J. G. Minor, each \$2; E. Nichols, D. Stienmitz, W. S. Seeley, W. H. Allen, N. Judson, N.			
Pierce, D. C. Bacon, Mrs. D. C. Bacon, Miss E. A. Martin, Jesse Minor, S. Clark, F. S. Atwood, each \$1; J. Roberts, H. H. Morris, Cash, Cash, H. S. Crane, J. Cramer, R. Mitchell, L. Judd, Mrs. L. Hulburt, J. Thomas, O. M. Parker, S. Elwell, G. Beardsley, J. Burton, N. Preston, ea. 50 cents; R. Peck, W. H. White, N. W. Sanford, Cash, Cash, each 25 cents; F. Bolton, 35 cents, to constitute Rev. John Churchill a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. In the South Society, T. Lambert, W. Lambert, A. C. Strong, H. Hurd, Dea. E. Summers, each \$1; Dea. T. Minor, 50 cts; Others, \$7 29; balance in full to constitute Rev. L. Curtis, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc..	53	89	
<i>New Milford</i> —Eh Mygatt, J. B. Harrison, Esq., each \$5; Judge Boardman, Miss S. Northrop, each \$3; G. H. Noble, A. Hine, each \$2; G. W. Whittlesey, Dr. Williams, each \$1; D. M. Baldwin, 50 cents.	22	50	
<i>Windsor</i> —J. Loomis, Esq., Mrs. Sarah Tilley, each \$5; Major Ellsworth, \$2; Mrs. Simmons, Dea. R. Phelps, each \$1; A friend, F. Bissell, each 50 cts.; J. H. Barber, 68 cents; Alfred, Maria and Emma, 29 cents.	17	97	
<i>South Windsor</i> —Samuel T. Wolcott, Cash, each \$2; Dea. J. Allen, Dr. B. Tyler, Prof. W. Thompson, I. Clapp, Dea. T. Elmer, E. Pinney, Esq., R. Olcott, H. Elmer, A. Olcott, E. Moore, W. R. Scovill, each \$1; J. Risley, J. Charlton, D. M. Tudor, A friend, C. Willey, Mrs. Ann Wilson, Cash, W. Stoughton, each 50 cents; Mrs. Raynolds, Cash, Cash, Cash, each 25 cents.	20	00	
<i>New Canaan</i> —Collection in M. E. Church, in full.	6	00	
<i>Ellington</i> —Collection Rev. Mr. Wood's Church.	7	17	
Total for Feb., 1852, \$170 20.	426	40	
PENNSYLVANIA.			
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Pennsylvania Colonization Society.	500	00	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
<i>Washington City</i> —Messrs. Camp-			

bell & Coyle, annual subscrip-
tion..... 5 00

VIRGINIA.

Richmond—Donation from the
Virginia Col. Society, by Thos.
H. Ellis, Treasurer..... 450 00

Fauquier County—Miss Matilda
Pollard, by Rev. J. J. Royall. 5 00

Raccoon Ford—Miss Eliza String-
fellow and Father, each \$2.... 4 00

Christiansburgh—Thomas Ingles. 5 00

Lexington—Mrs. Edward Echols,
by Rev. George Judkin, D. D. 10 00

474 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—

Gold Hill, Rowan County—James
Montgomery, A. Montgomery,
J. Montgomery, R. B. Bessant,
T. J. Forney, each \$1; H. G.
Carter, F. W. Scott, each 50
cents, \$6—Third Creek Congre-
gation, P. B. Chambers, \$5... 11 00

Concord, Cabarras County—D.
Coleman, Esq., \$10; R. Bar-
ringer, R. W. Allison, each \$1;
W. G. Murphy, 75 cents; T.
C. Airey, 50 cts.; M. A. Barn-
hardt, 50 cts., \$13 75. Poplar
Tent Congregation—Thos. Rice,
W. S. Harris, Rev. W. W.
Pharr, Robert Caldwell, W.
Phifer, each \$1; C. E. Alex-
ander, D. Johnson, M. W.
Johnson, M. D. Smith, E. R.
Harris, Wm. Shields, Cash,
Cash, each 50 cts., \$9. Rocky
River Church—C. A. Alexander,
Samuel Morrison, S. C. Lind-
sley, R. Kirkpatrick, G. L.
Phifer, Rev. P. T. Penick, B.
Burns, M. Barrier, C. N. White,
Mrs. Eliza Johnson, L. Parks,
A. Davis, F. Stafford, W. S.
Alexander, Cash, each \$1; Jas.
Stuart, M. D., Cicero Pharr,
W. W. McClelland, J. A. Black,
D. P. Taylor, J. Russel, Sam.
Irwin, John Bost, J. M. Black,
D. White, W. White, H. A.
Pharr, Isaac Harris, S. Harris,
E. H. Davis, Amelia Jingles,
S. Kimmons, J. Welsh, P. M.
Morris, C. A. Caldwell, S. J.
Harris, each 50 cents; W. R.
McClelland, F. S. Galloway,
each 25 cents, \$26..... 48 75

Mecklenburgh County—Rev. J. B.
Watt, \$5; R. J. McDowell, \$1,
\$6. Hoperwell Church—A. B.

Davidson, Robert Davidson,
Rev. H. B. Cunningham, each
\$5; Mrs. V. W. Alexander,
F. L. Monteith, each \$3; R.
B. Monteith, \$2; John David-
son, Miss Jane Barry, Wm.
Davidson, M. D., Miss Ange-
lina Wilson, M. A. Torrence,
Thomas M. Kerns, Wm. A.
Sample, Cash, each \$1; B. W.
Alexander, 95 cents; J. M. K.
Alexander, H. F. McKnight,
J. H. Kerns, each 50 cents;
R. Henderson, H. Pettus, J.
Gillespie, R. Blythe, each 25
cents, \$34.45. Sugar Creek—
Geo. A. Houston, \$1. Pleas-
ant Hill—A. S. King, \$1. Da-
vidson College—J. R. Potts, K.
A. Potts, A. W. Black, J. D.
Rogers, each 25 cts.; Dr. James
H. Houston, \$5, \$6..... 48 45

Davidson County—Charles Mock,
\$5; S. Lore, \$1; Geo. Kinney,
50 cents..... 6 50

114 70

GEORGIA.

Covington—Rev. Thomas Turner 1 00

Athens—Rev. A. Church, Rev.
W. T. Brantly, Prof. C. F.
McCoy, Albon Chase, each
\$5; Thomas Bishop, Luther
Clark, each \$10..... 40 00

41 00

LOUISIANA.

By Rev. John Morris Pease:—
On account of the Louisiana State
Col. Society.

New Orleans—L. Maltby, \$50;
John Kemp, James Greenleaf,
J. W. Stanton, each \$20; Slark,
Day & Stauffer, \$25; Thomas
W. Dix, G. M. Bayley, W.
C. Tompkins, each \$10; G. N.
Morrison, \$5..... 170 00

Thibadaux—And'w Collins, \$100;
Joseph W. Tucker, H. C.
Thibadaux, each \$50; F. L.
Mead, \$10; S. Tenney, \$5.... 215 00

Terre Bonne Parish—James and
H. Cage..... 100 00

Assumption Parish—Dr. W. Kit-
tridge, \$30; Mrs. Sarah Phil-
lips, \$10; G. Beasley, \$5.... 45 00

Paincourtville—Col. A. Pugh.... 5 00

535 00

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort—Kentucky Col. Soc.,
for expense of emigrants sent

to Liberia in the Brig Julia Ford, Jan. 31, 1852, by Rev. Alex. M. Cowan, Agent..... 362 00

TENNESSEE.

Knorrville—Part of the residuary bequest of the late Rev. John Bowman, of East Tennessee, by Rev. S. Patton..... 450 00

Dickson County—Executors of the late Christopher Strong, for expenses of 13 emigrants sent to Liberia in the Brig "Julia Ford," Jan. 31, 1852..... 650 00

1,100 00

INDIANA.

Liberty—Legacy left the Am. Col. Society, by the late Samuel McDill, deceased, Liberty, Union County, Indiana, by Isaac Conwell, Esq..... 10 00

MISSISSIPPI.

Rodney—David Hunt, Esq., annual donation..... 500 00

Centreville—J. B. Byrne, for the passage &c., of Henry Boatner to Liberia, in the Brig Julia Ford, Jan. 31, 1852..... 50 00

550 00

Total Contributions.....\$3,038 10

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—*Cumberland Centre*—Rev. Joseph Blake, to May 1, 1853..... 1 00

VERMONT.—*Charlotte*—Dr. John Strong, to July, 1854..... 1 00

MASSACHUSETTS.—By Rev. Joseph Tracy:—*Brimfield*—Solomon Homer, for '49 and '50, \$2; Thomas Hubbard, Jr., for '52, \$1. *Hingham*—Hawkes Fearing, David Fearing, each \$1, to July, '52; Morris Fearing, Lincoln Jacobs, each \$1, for '52, \$4. *Lowell*—Gardner & Wilson, to Oct. 1, '51, \$1; John Wilson, W. S. Southworth, each \$1, for '52; Dr. Nathan Allen, to Oct. '51, \$1, \$4. *Borford*—Rev. Wm. S. Coggin, to Feb. '53, \$1. *Dedham*—Mrs. Abigail Burgess, to Feb. '53, \$1. *Boston*—Wm. G. Andrews, Esq., to Feb. '53, \$1. *Charlestown*—L. A. Hunt-

ington, to Feb. '53, \$1. *Fitchburgh*—David Boutelle, \$1 16, to March, '52; Dr. T. R. Boutelle, \$6 17, to March, '52, \$7. 22 33

CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt:—*Windsor Locks*—Dea. A. B. Woods, for '52, \$1. *New Milford*—Daniel Marsh, N. S. Bennett, each \$1, for '52, \$2. *North Haven*—Solomon A. Orcutt, for '52, \$1..... 4 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Newburgh*—Means & Synder, for '52, \$1. *Tionesta*—M. O. Beatty, to September, '52, \$1..... 2 00

VIRGINIA.—*Raccoon Ford*—Miss Eliza Stringfellow, for '51.... 1 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Wilmington*—Washington Bowdish, James G. Hostler, James M. Green, Wm. Cutlar, each \$1, for '52, \$4. By Rev. Jesse Rankin:—*Gold Hill*—Dr. Hugh Kelly, to Aug. '51, \$1. *Davidson College*—Robert Potts, for '51 and '52, \$2. *Concord*—David Manuel, for '52, \$1. *Fair Grove*—David Loftin, for '52, \$1. *Mount Ulla*—Col. A. M. Goodman, for '51, \$1. *Faison's Depot*—John G. Eliot, to April, '53, \$1..... 11 00

GEORGIA.—*Augusta*—J. F. Turpin, for 3 copies of the African Repository, to March, '53, \$3. *Corington*—Rev. Thos. Turner, John Cowan, each \$2, for '51 and '52, \$4. *Savannah*—Chas. Holmes, to March, '53, \$1.... 8 00

FLORIDA.—*Mosley Hall*—Mrs. Ann B. Reid, for '52..... 1 00

OHIO.—*Clifton*—J. B. Turner, for '50, \$1. *Enon*—Mrs. Mary Galloway, to May, '53, \$1. *Cedarville*—A. W. Reid, for '52, \$1..... 3 00

INDIANA.—*Napoleon*—R. Fletcher, Esq., for '51 and '52, \$2. *Plainfield*—W. W. McKnight, to Sept. '52, \$1. *Princeton*—Titus Jessup, Esq., to Jan. '56, \$5..... 8 00

MISSOURI.—*Westport*—Jackson Johnson, for '52..... 1 00

Total Repository..... 63 33

Total Contributions..... 3,038 10

Total Legacies..... 1,110 00

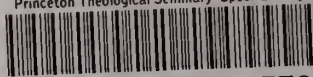
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